



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the principle of self-government and self-respect to the reform of adult criminals. This purpose is admirably set forth in the book. Like Mr. George's first book, *The Junior Republic*, this is a study of human nature and character, based on dealings with so-called hopeless delinquents.

Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole. Rome, 1910. Institut international d'agriculture, 1912. 8vo, pp. xlviii+327.

The Yearbook of the International Institute of Agriculture attempts to tabulate general agricultural data, secured from the principal countries of the world and reduced to uniform standards of measurement, for purposes of general analysis and comparison. Considering the difficulties attendant upon securing suitable data, considerable has been accomplished. The most notable failure is in the matter of livestock and meat-production statistics. The limitations of the inquiry are fully acknowledged and explained by the Institute in its introduction to the Annual. Here also the method of presentation is carefully outlined. To make doubly sure, each set of tables is followed by detailed annotations. The statistical method employed appears deserving of commendation, and the accuracy and precision of the presentation is evident. The publication should prove valuable, not only as a source upon which to draw for material of a general character, but also as a bibliography for students of special agricultural problems.

Problems of Organized Labor. By A. J. PORTENAR. New York: Macmillan, 1912. 8vo, pp. 128. \$1.00.

A criticism of the labor movement by a trade unionist, though it be subjectively written and hardly profound, deserves attention. Mr. Portenar discusses briefly some of the chief problems that confront organized labor, and his suggestions for their solution are well worth notice. Not syndicalism, he maintains, but co-operation will promote the welfare of the labor organizations. Voluntary arbitration, insurance benefits, organization by industries rather than by crafts, and the co-operation of employer and union in training apprentices will strengthen trade unionism. Most interesting and suggestive is chap. x, in which co-operative trading under trade-union auspices is urged. In this chapter Mr. Portenar illustrates the futility of the boycott and the union label by his personal experience with the boycott of the Butterick Company. Whether co-operative trading undertaken by the unions will be more successful than the co-operative societies previously undertaken in this country is problematic. The author throws no light on this question.

Medical Benefit in Germany and Denmark. By I. G. GIBBON. London: P. S. King & Son, 1912. 8vo, pp. xv+292. 6s. net.

This volume comes at an opportune time, especially in the case of England where the old-age pension and compulsory insurance schemes are under fire,